C O N F I D E N T I A L

23rd February, 1960   COCOM Document No. 3711.83/2B

COORDINATING COMMITTEE

RECORD OF STATEMENT BY THE GERMAN DELEGATE
CONCERNING
THE INTERPRETATION OF ITEM 1133(a) - VALVES, COCKS, ETC.
22nd February, 1960

Present: Belgium (Luxembourg), Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands,
United Kingdom, United States.

The GERMAN Delegate stated that his authorities had encountered diffi-culties in interpreting Item 1133(a), covering "valves, cocks and pressure regula-tors, n.e.s., specially designed to operate at temperatures below -130°C. $(-202^{\circ}$F.)".

The German authorities had been asked for a licence for some stopcocks, called cold valves, which were capable of use at temperatures below -130°C. and which had been in use in the refrigeration industry for many years. They were dis-tinguishable from normal valves solely by reason of their extended spindle, this extension being intended to protect the workers' hands from the cold. A similar procedure existed in the case of high-temperature armatures. The stopcocks were made of a steel called Austenite. quality V4.A, containing 18% of chromium, 8% of nickel and 2% of molybdenum. Steel valves containing 10% or more chromium and nickel had been covered in the past by Item 2133 on List II, which had been deleted on the 15th August 1958 without having been inserted in List IV.

In view of the fact that these stopcocks could be distinguished from normal valves solely because of the extension of the spindle, and since they could be replaced as far as concerned the refrigeration industry by normal valves if these were slightly changed or if the workers used asbestos gloves, the German authorities considered that these valves were not "specially designed" in the sense of Item 1133(a).

Before granting any licence the German authorities wished to have the views of other Member countries.

The German Delegation hoped very much that the Committee would be able to set an early date for the study of this matter.

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